EARLY POTATOES VERY IMPORTANT

Some Essential Points in Growing That Average Gardener Is Apt to Overlook.

FOOD SUPPLY MUST BE READY

Good, Plump, Disease-Free Seed and Plenty of Fertilizer Are Essential —Keep Bugs Off by Dusting or Spraying.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

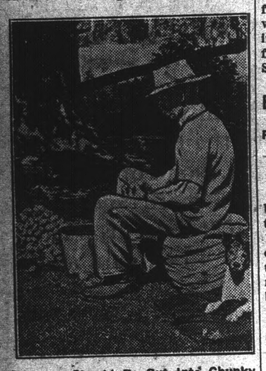
Irish potatoes are grown in most home gardens, but there are just a few points in the potato-growing game that the home gardener is likely to overlook which are very important. First of all, potatoes grow quickly, and their food supply must be all ready and waiting for them in the soil. Second, they are heavy feeders and want plenty to draw upon. In other words, the soil for Irish potatoes must not only be rich but it must be rich in plant food of certain kinds. Land that was well manured the previous season, and which contains plenty of organic matter is best. The first step in preparing the soil will be to spade or plow it in to a depth of eight or nine inches, then break up the clods, if there be any, and pulverize the soil practically as deep as it is spaded or plowed.

How to Use Fertilizer.

Common fertilizers give good results for growing potatoes, especially if the fertilizer contains potash, as potatoes require more potash than is usually present in the soil. Fertilizer manufacturers mix special brands for potatoes, and these are generally rather rich in potash. How much fertilizer to use will depend upon the fertility of the soil, but as a rule eight pounds to each 100 feet of row will be about right. A good way to apply the fertilizer is to make the holes or burrows and drop the pieces of seed potato, cover them with an inch or two of soil, then scatter the fertilizer along the row so that it will become well mixed with the soil in completing the covering of the seed. Another method is to scatter the fertilizer in the furrow and mix it with the soil before dropping the pieces of seed potato.

Best Kind of Seed.

Small, shriveled potatoes, left in the bottom of the barrel at the end of winter, are not fit for seed. Only plump, disease-free potatoes, on which the sprouts are beginning to start, should be used for seed. Seed grown in Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, or some other special seed producing section will as a rule give best results. Seedsmen get the seed potatoes



Potatoes Should Be Cut Into Chunky Pieces With at Least One Eye to a Piece.

shipped in by the carload and then sell them to gardeners in small quantities. It takes about ten bushels (600 pounds) of seed potatoes to plant an acre. One bushel of seed will plant one-tenth of an acre, which is a space 43 feet wide by 100 feet long. A peck of seed potatoes (10 pounds) should plant 360 feet of row, each potato being cut into chunky pieces having at least one good eye to a piece.

Seed potatoes should not be cut until all ready to plant. Whenever seed potatoes are cut and allowed to stand, the cut surfaces dry out, turn black and the seed loses vitality very rapidly. Scabby or diseased seed potatoes should not be used for planting. The variety of potatoes to plant will depend largely upon locality. Irish Cobbler is one of the leading early varieties while Rural New Yorker, Early Ohio, Triumph, Green Mountain, and others are grown extensively. Plant the variety most commonly grown in the locality, but be sure that the seed is free from disease and is in good, sound condition.

Furrow System Economical.

A much simpler irrigation system consists of small furrows, made along the rows of plants, which are filled with water. After the water has soaked into the soil the furrows should be filled with dry soil. In order to irrigate by the furrow system the land must be reasonably level or slope gradually in one direction. Little banks of earth can be put in the furrow at intervals to hold the water from flowing to the lower end, thus distributing it to every part of the row.

Do not plant potatoes too deep. Four inches is about the proper depth. Leave the surface almost level and see that there are no clods, stones, or pieces of sod directly over the hills. potatoes are one of the first garden crops to plant in the springtime, and it is safe to put the seed in the ground two or three weeks before the date of the last heavy frost. In case there is likely to be a freeze after the plants come up, cover them with an inch or two of loose earth to protect them. They may be uncovered as soon as the weather warms up or they come up through the soil themselves.

Meals From Home Garden.

Every member of the family requires nearly 1,100 meals annually. How many of those are coming from the home garden this year?

Save Soil Moisture.

Early plowing saves soil moisture. Harrow or disk as soon as the texture of the soil will permit.

Sun Needed for Garden.

Don't plant a garden where the sun does not shine for at least five hours each bright day.

GARDEN VALUE AIDED BY PERENNIAL CROPS

Bush Fruits Should Be Grown Where Space Permits.

Asparagus Will Thrive Almost Everywhere in Good Soil—Rhubarb Can Be Planted Along Fence—Utilize All Space.

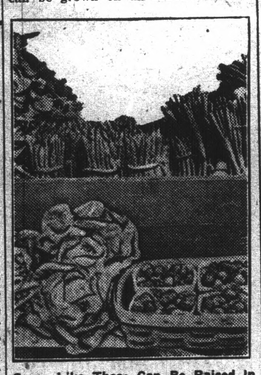
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Plantings of perennial fruit and vegetables add to the interest and value of every home garden. In localities where they may be grown, some fruit trees and bush fruits should be planted wherever space permits. In addition to the small fruits there are a few permanent vegetables which should not be overlooked.

One of these is asparagus, which will thrive almost anywhere, provided it is planted in good soil. A plot of ground 15 to 20 feet square in one corner of the garden will supply all of the asparagus needed by an average family.

A few hills of rhubarb in sections where it will grow can be planted along the garden fence and furnish the family supply. The same is true of horse radish and of a number of the herbs, including thyme, tarragon, sage.

Grapes of the type and variety suited to the locality should always be included in the home garden. These can be grown on an arbor over the



Crops Like These Can Be Raised in Almost Any Garden.

walk where they require no extra space. Four to six vines of the standard varieties, and one or two of the southern type in their proper locality, will be sufficient.

In planning the garden, plant the perennial things where they will not interfere with the preparation of the ground and the cultivation of the regular vegetable garden. Place them around the outbuildings, along the fences and in the corners where they will not be in the way. Bulletins telling how to cultivate the various small fruits can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

BUSH VELVET BEAN FAVORED

Particularly Useful With Corn as It Does Not Make Harvesting a Difficult Problem.

Reports from 400 cooperators of the United States Department of Agriculture who tested bush velvet bean in 1920 for the first time are highly commendatory. Three-fourths of those reporting consider the bean a market success, and over half of them believe it to be superior to any other variety, everything taken into consideration. Two uses of the bean meet with particularly enthusiastic praise. First, is its use in corn, where its nontwining habit is very desirable, as it does not pull the corn down and make harvesting difficult, as do the twining varieties. Second, it is found ideal as a cover and green manure crop in citrus orchards, being far superior for this purpose to any other legume yet found. Its use should considerably reduce the fertilizer bill for citrus orchards.

LATE CROP AFTER POTATOES

Corn Can Be Planted Between Rows About Two Weeks Before Tubers Are Harvested.

In most sections the early potatoes can be followed by a late crop of sweet corn planted between the rows of potatoes about two weeks before the potatoes are dug. Late cabbage plants can be set between the rows of potatoes, then the soil worked about the cabbage plants when the potatoes are dug. Turnips can be grown broadcast on the land after early potatoes. Late potatoes, planted about June 1 to 20 in the north and late in July in the south, occupy the ground until frost and produce the main supply for winter use.

SEEDING CLOVER WITH OATS

If Not Pastured Too Closely and If Stock Are Kept Off Clover Should Succeed.

Clover is sometimes seeded with oats to be used for pasture. If not pastured too closely and if live stock are prevented from trampling the field when wet, the clover should succeed. However, chances for the success of the clover are improved if the oats is cut for hay.

BIG VIRTUE OF SANDY SOILS

Roots of Plants Pass Through It Readily, But It Dries Out Quickly—Clay Holds Water.

The chief virtue of sandy soil is that the roots of plants can pass through it readily; its chief fault is that it dries out too quickly. Clay soil holds water well, but it tends to pack and harden. Both types of soil need stable manure —it loosens up clay and helps sand to hold moisture.

Lessen Work of Cultivation.

The work of cultivating a garden will be greatly reduced if special attention is given to the preparation of the soil before the seeds are planted.

Value of Silage.

Considering the present value of corn, labor, rent of land etc. a ton of silage is worth $6.

Cooperation Necessary.

Cooperation is as necessary as a corn planter to a successful farmer.

Frock Fabrics Made in Paris

The making of women's clothes constitutes the third largest industry in the world. The uninitiated may speak lightly of fashion, but nevertheless, writes a fashion authority, it is a bigger and more important subject, wielding a more widespread influence than most people realize. One of the strongest branches of fashion's tree is fabrics. For a long time this was only a slender twig.

Then it suddenly began to grow and in a very short period of time convert its development into amazing proportions. Designers now delight to lavish their best efforts on textiles, for here their art finds unlimited scope. Woolens, silks or cottons—any one taken separately is no small subject today.

Rodier, the great French maker of fabrics, is one whose genius apparently never flags. During the months directly following the recent war, when the difficulty of getting raw materials and workers was almost insurmountable his work continued. Weavers of cloths worked out of doors in France amid the ruins of their factories, and the things that they produced were little short of marvelous.

One might have expected the merchandise turned out under such conditions to be plain and uninteresting. On the contrary, the charm of color and the originality of pattern were very great. Rodier's new spring and summer materials, which are more beautiful than any he has hitherto made, although his fabrics always have stood for the unusual in both pattern and weave, are being lavishly employed in the models brought out by the greatest French dressmakers.

Popelabule Much Like Poplin.

An interesting new woolen well liked for suits and lightweight coats is called popelabule. In weave it is very like old-fashioned poplin, the only difference being that it is softer. It might be said to combine the characteristics of flannel and poplin. Bernard and Beer, two French makers famous for their suits and coats, are making extensive use of this.

Popelabule comes in 17 shades. There are wonderful reds, soft, dull greens and enough browns and tans to please all tastes. Among the lighter shades there is a greenish blue and a mauve tint, each beautiful. Other lightweight woolens are in rust browns beautifully embroidered in leaves, twigs and pine needles.

In spite of all the wonderful shades the preference is given to beige, not only in popelabule but in every other material. Throughout the entire collection of new cloths and silks by Rodier this shade predominates. There are many variations of it from the palest tints to darker hues almost brown. Cloths of other colors frequently have relief embroidery in beige tone.

The creamy Kasha cloth that Lanvin exploited so freely last season is

Coat Dress of Popelabule in Beige Trimmed With Blue and Yellow Striped Foulard.

retained, but how it, too, serves as a background for raised embroidery often in Moravian reds traced with black.

Patterns in Plaids.

For the heavier wraps such as traveling and motor coats and for country suits the plaids having part of the pattern blotted out by embroidery are smart. The idea of suppressing part of the design with needlework is not a new one. Chenuit did it last season with hand embroidery.

The bodice portion of a simple coat-dress of beige popelabule trimmed with a printed foulard, blue striped with yellow, shows the back panel cut in one with the right side front and the deep sash girdle, the ends of the latter and the reverse being lined with the foulard. It fastens low on the left side in surplice fashion with three galalith buttons the same shade as the material. The long sleeves are of the same cut as those in a man't coat, a new and interesting note.

One of Bernard's new coat-mantles of Rodier's popelabule in a yellowish beige hue embroidered in dark blue has the ebhroidery appearing down the sides of the coat, on the roll collar and forming a deep border for the bell-shaped sleeves. The panel-like front and loose-fitting back are left entirely plain. Just below the deep and exaggerated armhole are loop

Bernard Coat-Mantle of Popelabule Featuring Beige Embroidery in Dark Blue.

panels set onto the body of the coat, giving the appearance of being cut in one with the sides. These pieces are heavily embroidered inside and out, carrying out the embroidered design, which extends from the shoulders to the bottom of the garment.

Woolen Novelties for Springtime.

Embroidered serges are among the woolen novelties brought out by Rodier for spring. Dark, navy blue or black is embroidered in Roman stripe effect, also with borders or bars covering the entire width. For the embroidery, strongly contrasting shades, suwch as jade green, yellow, black, cerise, rose, violet and black red, are selected.

A novelty woolen for sport clothes is called d'jersa Bullaine. The pattern resembles the surface of a waffle iron, with its alternating one-quarter-inch squares or crinkled and plain material. It may be had in all the bright shades of the modern sport costume as well as dark colors.

Satins and chiffons are embroidered in relief after the same manner as the woolens. An afternoon dress of black satin and black chiffon is embroidered in red silk. The chiffon forms the deep apron-like tunic which extends to the bottom of the skirt and the lower portion of the bell-shaped sleeves.

The bodice and foundation skirt are of the satin, the former being heavily embroidered across the front and under-arm sections, as well as the short upper sleeves. At the back there is a rather broad and loose hanging panel of the black satin which extends from the shoulders to the waistline. Under this panel the deep sash ends pass and knot at the left side back at a medium low waistline.

Fantastic Bracelets in Cobra Designs.

Satin and chiffon are combined in a frock. The satin is dark blue and the chiffon red embroidered in silver gray. The undership is of satin and is embroidered down each side with the gold thread in panel-like form, this being the only portion of the slip not veiled by the chiffon. The chiffon skirt is cut with hip yoke and apron panels, front and back, the former divided and embroidered down each side. The bodice across the front is well covered with the gold embroidery, while the slightly blousing back is quite plain, with the exception of the little dot design which also trims the apron tunic.

There are as many novelties being brought out in the smaller articles that complete the costume as in the fabrics from which the clothes are made. The women of Paris evince a craze for all sorts of metal girdles. The snake design in belts and bracelets is fashionable among the more extreme novelties. These may be made of greenish gold or, for those who are willing to pay a high price for a novelty which will soon go into oblivion, there are snake belts set with precious stones. Often a large diamond may be suspended from the snake's mouth.

All that our dresses and hats have lost in extravagance, jewelry has gained. Dress and jewelry are decidedly at variance.

Meshes of Russian Origin

Woven Dot, Round or Square, the Vogue—Woman in Mourning Is Not Neglected.

For the tailored woman who prefers to swathe her hat with veiling rather than wear the made veil there is the Russian mesh with a woven dot either in square or round effect—the square dot being given preference. Then there are the octagon and square meshes with either French dots or large chenille dots, both of which are very popular. These come in solid color as well as varying shades.

The woman who is in mourning and cannot indulge in beautiful new colors has not been neglected by designers and manufacturers. They have not only made copies of the newest styles in veils or pure white and solid black, but have originated types especially for her.

A square model of Russian mesh is in black with a large woven dot and is bound with grosgrain ribbon. It is worn over the hat with the front edge drawn about the wearer's throat. All corners are left to hang in the back. Another manner of wearing a square veil is to arrange it on the hat so that the points hang in the back, front and on either side.

Then there are white flowing veils of fancy meshes having white grosgrain ribbon neckbands. Others are bound with crepe and come in either black or white.

Blouse of Canton Crepe.

A charming new blouse is made of heavy gray canton crepe, beautifully embroidered in bright silks—china blue, vivid red and yellow worked in a quaint Roumanian design. There is an upstanding collar of gray suede and a narrow belt of this same suede. Tiny multicolored buttons are run all the way down the back and front of the waist, giving it a charming military touch. With this is worn a narrow skirt of gray Cheruit twill.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 15

WORKING WITH OTHERS.

LESSON TEXT—I Cor. 12:4-27.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular.—I Cor. 12:27.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—I Kings 5: 1-12; Neh. 3:1-32; 4:15-23.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Helping One Another.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Team Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Co-operation or Competition.

This Scripture pictures the church, the body of Christ, under the figure of the human body. The topic "Working With Others" can only have application to Christians working with each other; for it is as members of the body of Christ that this relationship and obligation are set forth. The church is an organism, not merely an organization. As such it is:

I. One Body (vv. 12-20).

As a body it has many members, each with a definite ministry or function. Many members are essential to a body or organism. So it is with the church. Each member has its own gift and office. The proof of this oneness is that by the sovereign act of the Holy Spirit all believers are constituted one body (v. 13). A multiplicity of organisms does not make a body, but a multiplicity of members with their separate functions. There is no room for jealousy or discontentment among them (vv. 15, 16). It would be as reasonable for the foot to complain of its lot and refuse to function as a foot, as for one member of a church to envy the place of another. A deacon who is such by the appointment of God should not complain that he is not a minister. The church needs its foot-members, that is, those who are swift to run on its errands; it needs its eye-members, who are quick to perceive opportunities for service; it needs its ear-members, who are quick to hear the call to duty; it needs its tongue-members, who can speak forth the message of truth; it needs its hand-members to perform its many deeds of kindness. Each member of the church has its place by the sovereign will of God (v. 18). If this were realized there would be the most efficient co-operation among the members of the church. The pastor would faithfully do the work of a pastor; the minister, the work of a minister, the teacher, the work of a teacher, etc.

II. The Mutual Dependence of the Members of the Body (v. 21).

They must co-operate for the life and service of the body. As the foot cannot dispense with the head, the eye with the hand, etc., so in the church, even the most highly gifted are dependent upon those of the lower order. Self-conceit and pride are as much out of place on the part of the highest in ability as of the lowest. In fact, a sober realization of this will do away with selfish pride.

III. The Least Attractive Members Are the Most Necessary (vv. 22, 23).

In the human body the heart is of more vital importance than the tongue. So in the church prayer is of much more importance than the gift of eloquence. Many examples could be given of those who wrestled with God in the closet, doing more for the cause of Christ than those who shone forth most conspicuously in the public eye. The lungs are never seen or heard, yet without them the tongue could not utter a sound.

IV. The Different Members Have Been Adjusted by God (vv. 24, 25).

So perfectly has this been done that if each performs its own function there will be harmony in the body. All schism in the church is due to failure of one member to perform its duty because of envy of the position of another. By considering Christ the head and obeying Him all strife and division in the church will be eliminated.

V. Members Are Sympathetically Related (vv. 25-27).

One member should have the same care for the other as for itself. The eye has the same concern for the foot as it has for itself; so the most eloquent has the same solicitude for the humblest member as for itself. This is true because the suffering of the one is the suffering of the other; the honor of the one is the honor of the other; the sorrow of the one is the sorrow of the other; the property of the one is the property of the other; the shame and disgrace of the one is the shame and disgrace of the other. This is true because there is a common life which is derived from and directed by its head, Jesus Christ (Eph. 5:23).

Expedient Useless.

In ordinary daily life we use expediency and compromise. The half-loaf policy rules. But there are deeps in our nature, and great unwritten laws. We are not always conscious of them ourselves. But now and again great decisions are forced upon us, the surface rubbish of life is swept away and then we discover the laws that recognize no expediency, that bid us dismiss satan with contempt even though he offer us the kingdoms of the world for serving him. Temptation ceases when men reach this point. Here nothing matters but truth and righteousness. All tyrannies are helpless here.—J. Morgan Gibbon.

Our True Attitude.

Our true attitude is that of men who think of an immortality which is already ours. Today is a part of our inheritance. This life, which often seems so trival and discouraging, is a part of the eternal life with God. We are to find its values by associating it with the durable and eternal things.—Zion's Herald.

Doing Things.

God made us to do things, and there is no tonic like that which comes from doing things worth while. A clear conscience and a clean life are far more to be desired than money. Real happiness without the achievement of some aim is unthinkable.

More Valuable Than Gold.

A good disposition is more valuable than gold; for the latter is the gift of fortune, but the former is the dower of nature.—Addison.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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TRAYS WHICH GREW.

You know how it is—if you share anything with a friend it seems to grow bigger? That is the way it is at the Hospitality hotel.

The boy and the girl adventurers looked in astonishment at the brownies with the trays. The trays were being brought in for the banquet, and they were growing larger, and the brownies seemed to be growing bigger. Even the food on the plates and on the trays was growing, too. It was all most mysterious.

"Grow, grow, grow," the brownies all sang in a sing-song fashion. "Grow, grow, grow, so, so, so, for we're to have a banquet."

In another moment a great gong sounded through the hotel and there was heard a great scurrying.

It was then that the boy and the girl looked about them in the hotel. The staircases were great high, winding ones, and the floors were of beautifully polished woodwork, though they could see some scratches on the floors which looked as though there had been a dance or a ball given there recently.

Pictures hung on the walls in enormous gilt frames, and in the hallway where they stood was the biggest coat and hat rack they had ever seen with so many coats and hats hanging there they felt they could never count them all.

The great scurry had kept up. Now the trays had not grown for a few moments. But they were enormous now, and the brownies were very much larger and the food looked as if it had been prepared for many, many people.

Now the hurrying and the scurrying sounded nearer, and from all parts

"Off With the Roof."

of the great hotel the little creatures came hurrying.

"Welcome, welcome," they shouted.

The boy and the girl almost felt embarrassed that so many creatures were coming to welcome them.

The boy felt perhaps he should make some sort of a polite little speech. He thought a moment and then he said: "I do hope we haven't taken any of you away from other engagements."

"No, not a bit of it," they all began to say. "Not a bit of it. We always have had time to welcome guests. That's what we love above everything. That's why we live in the Hospitality hotel."

"Is this the only hotel of its kind?" asked the girl of a brownie who was standing right by her.

"Not exactly the only one, though there is no other just like it," said the brownie. "But I'll show you about before bedtime. Now we'll watch the banquet being made ready."

Again the great gong sounded, and once more the trays began to grow and grow until all the trays grew together and appeared like a long, long table with all sorts of food upon it. No longer were there any trays, every one was now a part of the great table, and as the table became a banquet table all the hosts and hostesses and the boy and girl and Master Thoughtfulness moved to one side. They could do this very easily, for the great hallway seemed to grow wider and wider all the time, too!

"Where have the brownies gone who held the trays?" asked the boy. He had no sooner said this than the girl added: "Why, they've disappeared. They were growing larger and larger, and then they went away entirely, but how strange we didn't see them go."

"Not strange at all," said a voice from under the long table. And there arose, rather slowly, the largest creature they had ever seen. He was fully as long as the table, and when he stood up he had to call out to a night watchman:

"Off with the roof, off with the roof, I'm standing up!"

"Yes, Night Watchman," he called, "off with the roof."

"Who are you?" asked the girl.

"And how do you do these things?" asked the boy.

"Because I'm Sir Hearty Cordiality," he answered.

Well, Wasn't He Right?

A teacher was questioning a class of boys on the subject of birds. Having received correct answers to the questions about feathers, bill, feet and wings, he put the question: "What is it a bird can do that I am unable to do?"

"Fly," was the answer he hoped to get. For several moments the boys thought, but gave no answer. At last one held up his hand.

"Well, my lad, what is it?"

"Lay an egg," said the boy.

What a Farm Is.

"Can anyone tell me what a farm is?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm. I can," replied a small boy who had spent his vacation in the country.

"A farm is a body of land entirely surrounded by a fence."

Her Nose Was Deaf.

Little Elizabeth awoke one morning with a severe cold. Later when her mother was arranging some flowers she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I can't smell 'em! I dess my nose is deaf."

The Exacting Public.

"Do you agree with the late P. T. Barnum that the public likes to be humbugged?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "The public likes a little incidental nonsense, but it isn't safe to attempt it unless you are, like Barnum, smart enough to give a regular money's-worth show along with it."

Bungled the Job.

"Spiffins boasts that he is a self-made man." "Then why did he make a fool of himself?"

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.66; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.48⅝; May, $1.48⅝.

Corn—Contract, spot, $71¼c; May, 71¼.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.75 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white 47.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.53; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.30@1.40.

Hay—Hay, per ton, standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17; No. 3 clover mixed, $11@13; No. 1 clover, $15@16; No. 2 clover, $12@13; No. 3 clover, $10@11.50; sample hay, $10@14.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 44@45c; firsts, 43@44; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 45@46; firsts, 44@45; do, 1 pound, extras, 45@46; firsts, 44@45; nearby creamery, extras, 40@41; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 21@22; firsts, 20@21; storepacked, firsts, 15.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearby, firsts, loss off, 24c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 24; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 24; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 24; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 23.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 40@42c; do, winter, under 2 pounds, per pound, 50@55; do, spring, 1¼ to 1½ pounds, per pound, 60@65; do, under 1 pound, 50@55; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 27@28; do, white pekins, young, per pound, 28@30; do, puddle, 4 pounds and over, per pound, 28; do, smaller, poor, per pound, 25@26; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; do, young, per pair, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, large, each, 85@90; do, old, each, 50.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, 90c@$1; do, Eastern Shore, McCormicks per 100 pounds, 75@85; do, new Florida, No 1, per barel, $7.50@8; do No. 2, per barrel, $3.50@4.50; sweets yellow, No. 1, kiln-dried, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $4@4.50; do native, per bamper, $1.25@1.50; yams fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red winter, $1.66½; No. 2 hard $1.70½, and No. 2 mixed durum $1.62½, c. i. f. track, New York; No 1 Manitoba, $1.83½, c. i. f. track, New York, May shipment.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow 83¾c; No. 2 white, 83¾, and No. 2 mixed, 82¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 1 white, 49¼@49¾.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 38@38½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37½; firsts (88 to 91) score) 34@37; packing stock, current make No. 2, 18.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts 24½@26½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 28@32; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns extras, 30@31; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@30; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29; do, firsts, 27@28.

Cheese—State whole milk flats short held, specials, 20@21; do, average run, 19; State whole-milk flats fresh, specials, 17½@18; do, average run, 17.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.60@1.65; do, garlicky, $1.50@1.55.

Corn—Lower; export, No. 2, 74@75c; do, No. 3, 71½@72; do, No. 4, 70@70½.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3 white, 48@48½; No. 4 white, 44½@45.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $21@22; do No. 3, $18@19; sample, $16@17; no grade, $13@15; clover mixed hay light mixed, $19@20; No. 1 mixed, $18@18.50.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 48@50c; Western creamery, extra, 38.

Eggs—Nearby, firsts, 26½c; do, current receipts, 26; Western, extra firsts 26@26½; do, firsts, 25½; fancy selected, packed, 36@37.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy flats, held, 25; fair to good, 23@24; do, fresh, 19@20.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top heavy beef steers, $9.25; bulk, $7.75@8.50; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.50@7; bulk largely $5.50@6.50; bulk veal calves, $8@10; bulk stocker and feeder steers $6@8.

Hogs—Top, $8.80 early; very few over $8.75; bulk, $8.15@8.70; pigs mostly 50c higher; bulk desirable 100 to 125 pound pigs, $7.75@8.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top $8.85; bulk, $7.75@8.50; Colorado pulpers, $8.15@8.35; cows, $6.25@6.75 prime yearling heifers, $8.65; calves top on vealers, $9.50.

Hogs—Top, $8.40; bulk, $7.60@8.10 pigs steady.

Sheep— Shorn Texas Wethers, $6.65@6.90; best light wooled lambs, $10.35@10.65; spring lambs, $11.75.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies $8.50@8.75; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.50@9.75.

Woman's Work Never Done.

That old adage about a woman's work being never done seems to be backed up by figures. A government report indicates that farm women work 13 hours a day in summer and 10½ hours a day in winter.

Remedy for Chapped Lips.

A splendid remedy for chapped or cracked lips is borax and honey. The proportions are a half a teaspoonful of borax to a tablespoonful of honey. Mix it well before applying.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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